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1881.—Condensed from a report in the *London Times*, June 7, 1897.

EXPEDITION FROM THE LICK OBSERVATORY TO OBSERVE THE
ECLIPSE OF JANUARY, 1898, IN INDIA.

The total solar eclipse of January, 1898, will be observed by Professor CAMPBELL, of the Lick Observatory, and volunteer assistants. The expedition was authorized by the Regents of the University of California at their meeting of June 23d, and its expenses will be met from a fund generously provided by Colonel C. F. CROCKER, a member of the Regents' Committee on the Lick Observatory.*

The programme of the expedition will be both spectroscopic and photographic. The principal subjects of observation will be:—

1. Photographs of the spectrum of the reversing layer.
2. Spectrum photographs, to determine the velocity of rotation of the corona.
3. Observation 1 repeated with a different instrument.
4. Photographs of the spectrum of the corona.
5. Photographs of the corona on a large scale (40-foot lens), on the plan first employed by Professor SCHAEBERLE in Chile.
6. Photographs of the corona with a portrait lens, on 8 x 10 plates.
7. Photographic photometry of the corona, as in the Lick Observatory expeditions of January and December, 1889, April, 1893, (August, 1896).

It is hoped and expected that this expedition will be favored with good observing weather. EDWARD S. HOLDEN.

Mt. HAMILTON, June 24, 1897.

ASTRONOMICAL TELEGRAM.

[TRANSLATION.]

L. O., June 30, 1897; sent 9:50 A. M.

To Harvard College Observatory:—

D'ARREST's comet was discovered by C. D. PERRINE, June 28.9764 G. M. T.; R. A. $2^{\text{h}} 1^{\text{m}} 24^{\text{s}}.6$; N. P. D. $89^{\circ} 46' 29''$.

[The comet is faint, about 2' in diameter, with a faint condensation, but no nucleus.]

*It will be remembered that the Lick Observatory eclipse expeditions to Cayenne (December, 1889) and to Japan (August, 1896) were sent at the expense of Colonel CROCKER.